

tenants, 35 second lieutenants, 72 third lieutenants, and 3,000 rank and file, beside about 100 non-commissioned staff.

Now came forward a class of Northern politicians—that is, politicians living in the Free States—to avert, as they said, the National peril. But how? Did they address one public, earnest remonstrance to those who were conspiring to destroy the country because they had lost—no, deliberately thrown away—an election? We all know they did not. On the

One thing is certain. If Davis, the Lachrymose-Jubilate, is right, the "freedom" from "truth" of the [Southern] press" inflicts slightly upon licentiousness. Not long ago, in one of the capital cities of the Confederacy—for it has a number, in case of emergencies—the Richmond papers were complaining of rather more street-assassination than was found agreeable, especially to the assassinated; and some of them went so far as to intimate that Jefferson Davis was a kind of Old Man of the Mountain, and responsible for the multitudinous stickings and shootings. Thus, too, we find *The Wilmington* (N. C.) Journal lamenting, and not unreasonably, we think, that "seven gentlemen have been assaulted in the streets at night within a short time, one of whom was severely stabbed." Seven assaulted gentlemen, assaulted, too, in the night time, would have done very well for any Italian

This not only clearly establishes the principle of Congressional emancipation, though, as by the Constitution Congress has explicit authority of legislation over the District for all purposes whatsoever, without any limit or reservation, no precedent is needed to justify the proposed abolition.

The number of slaves in the District is now about three thousand, and it is universally conceded by those intimately conversant with the condition of our slave population that no part of it anywhere in the country is so civilized and so fit for freedom as the slaves of

Scientific war, as taught in the schools, has its technical mysteries and its occult profundities. The million always over-estimate the profundity of a profession or art whose nomenclature they do not understand. Aware of this, professional men are apt to profess in using the verbal means of their calling; and usually, these employ this the most lavishly who know the least about its essential principles, merely putting on wise airs and uttering mysterious terms to cover up ignorance or superficiality. Perhaps the readiest passport to popular credulity which a pretender can employ, is a knowing look and a silent tongue. Many a superficial lawyer, doctor, or general, possessing a faculty of rare reticence and a spice of small cunning, and with sense enough not to make "plans," nor prologues to specific results touching the case, the disease, or the campaign he affected to manage, has, when the successful day of movement came out, exclaimed, "Behold the re-

few slaves and little disposition to pay taxes. The debt of Virginia is hopelessly large, and the taxes consequent upon it are so levied by the slave-breeding majority as to spare slave property as much as possible. This unequal taxation to pay the interest on an enormous debt, and not, as some have supposed, the wrong of Slavery, has long presented a case of conscience to north-western Virginia. Although the debt was mainly incurred to building railroads to connect North-Western Virginia with the seaboard, that interesting region thought the slave property of Tuckahoe, or Eastern Virginia, should bear the brunt of taxation. When the rebellion broke out there existed a local estrangement between the north-western part of Virginia and the bulk of the State. The Pan-Handle, running well up like a wedge between Pennsylvania and Ohio, partook of the characteristics of the